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"The present tolls are:—One penny halfpenny per ton, per mile on coals, salt, outward-bound, and all sorts of manure.—Two-pence per ton, per mile, on all other goods.—One shilling per mile, on each open boat, not exceeding seven tons burden.—One penny, per ton, per mile, on all light vessels and boats, which is discounted from the tolls on the cargo brought back.—One penny per ton on all goods landed, or put into other vessels.—Two-pence per ton on all vessels entering the harbours or basons, without unloading, or passing upon, or through the canal."

The depreciation of bank-paper, is now, by the concurrence of circumstances, forcing itself on the observation of the mercantile part of the public, in England, notwithstanding their present unwillingness to be undeceived, or to admit the disagreeable deductions, arising from uncontrovertable facts.

Gold bullion, about the period of the restriction on the bank, not to pay in specie, in 1797, was 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce. It soon rose to 4*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* and is now at 4*l.* 13*s.* or an advance of 20 per cent. or in other words, gold in competition with the present circulating medium of paper is increased about one-fifth in value. This depreciation of paper becomes conspicuous, from the present state of the exchange with the continent, and is in great measure occasioned by the extravagant issue of bank-notes, owing to the restriction act, exonerating the bank from the obligation to pay their notes in specie; for if guineas were in general circulation, exchange on the Continent with Great Britain, could never rise much more above par, than a little above the cost of freight and risque, in sending guineas to the Continent, whereas a British guinea is now worth, in Hamburgh, 1*l.* 5*s.* and exchange is at the rate of 20 per cent. against London.

The issues of the Bank of England in twelve years, rose from eleven to sixteen millions, but, to hide this rise, for a short time previous to making up their annual account, to lay before parliament, it is asserted that they diminish their discounts in the proportion of 1 to 4, and immediately extend their issues, when the account is made up.

This evil is in progressive train, and may probably at no distant day, sap the highly vaunted commercial prosperity of Great Britain, and from the intimate connection between government and the bank, endanger the safety of the country. However lavish the issues of the bank of England have been, those of the bank of Ireland have more than kept pace with them, considering the comparative extent of the trade of the two countries.

There is a prejudice existing in England, against trafficking in guineas, as we have done in Ireland, by buying and selling them, but if guineas were exclusively required in one district of England, they would certainly bear a premium, and the repugnance to this trade be speedily overcome. As matters are now circumstanced, the covert trade now carried on by Jews and others, may soon probably become an open and avowed traffic there, as it has long been in this country.

The rate of exchange in Belfast has been nearly stationary during the fore part of this month, viz. 7¼ to 7½ for guineas, and 9½ for notes, latterly it is rather declining. The discount on bank notes has been about 2 per cent. In Dublin exchange has also varied very little, rating at 9¼ to 9½ per cent, but is now also looking down.

MEDICAL REPORT.

List of Diseases occurring in the practice of a Physician in Belfast, from August 20, till September 20.

Pneumonia,	1	Pleurisy
Cynanche tonsillaris,	2	Quinsey
Rheumatismus,	3	Acute rheumatism.
Arthrodepta,	2	Chronic do.
Variola,	8	Small pox.
Rubeola,	6	Measles.
Scarlatina,	2	Scarlet fever.
Hæmoptysis,	1	Spitting of blood.
Phthysis,	2	Consumption.

Asthma,	2	Asthma.
Pertussis,	1	Hooping cough.
Hysteria,	2	Hysterics.
Abortus,	2	Abortion.
Amaurosis	4	Palsy of the nerves of vision.
Amblyopia,	2	incomplete or partial do.
Scrophula,	7	Evil.
Psora,	4	Itch.
Herpes,	4	Ringworm or tetter.
Syphilis, *Gonorrhœa*,	9	Venereal disease.
Morbi infantiles,	24	Febrile and bowel complaints of children.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From August 20, till September 20.

The garlands fade that spring so lately wove,
Each simple flower which she had nursed in dew,
Anemonies that spangled every grove,
The primrose wan, and harebell, mildly blue,
No more shall violets linger in the dell,
Or purple orchis variegate the plain,
'Till Spring again shall call forth every bell,
And dress with humid hands her wreath again.

SMITH, SONNET II.

It has often been remarked by the cultivators of plants, that many of them experience in their native climates, a much greater degree of cold than destroys them in Ireland; this has been particularly remarked of the natives of North America, and might appear very extraordinary, did we not know that the cause is, their not enjoying that portion of heat necessary to force their vegetating powers to complete the shoots, and form their hybernacule, or those scaly buds, in which the shoots of the ensuing season are protected from cold.

The present season from the uncommon portion of moisture, being very unfavourable to the early hardening of the shoots, and the formation of these buds, will call upon cultivators to be peculiarly attentive to house their tender exotics in time, and prepare shelter as occasion may require for those which they trust in the open ground, but notwithstanding that it is necessary to be attentive to the approach of frost, it is best not to be too hasty in housing, as all green-house plants should be as short a time under cover as possible, and have a large portion of air admitted when there is not frost. It is said the Chinese who are great forcing gardiners, and cultivators of curious plants, keep a pan of water along with their plants, and never think it necessary to guard against cold, until the water begins to freeze; this is a poor substitute for our thermometer, but the idea which dictated the practice, is nevertheless just, for although the vegetation of many may be checked, no plant is injured by cold, until it comes to the freezing point; and from numerous observations it is time enough to house green-house plants, when the leaves of the Common Ash, become yellow, as no frost need be apprehended of any importance before this appearance takes place.

August 21, Purple Virgins bower (Clematis Viticella) Corymbose Starwort (Aster coryinbosa) and variegated Monkshood (Aconitum variegatum) flowering.

22, Proliferous st. Johnswort (Hypericum prolificum) flowering.

26, Superb Lily (Lilium superbum) flowering.

29, Tall St. Johnswort (Hypericum elatum) and Goats smelling (Hypericum hyrcinum) flowering.

September, 5, Robin (Sylvia Rubecula) begun to sing his autumnal song;—which although very pleasing, seems to be less sprightly and attractive than its vernal song.

Meadow Saffron (Colchicum autumnale) flowering.

8, Tallest Golden Rod (Solidago altissima) and Red Chelone (Chelone obliqua) flowering.

9, Common Clethra (Clethra alnifolia) flowering. Willow Wren, Martins, and many Swallows gone.